Some of These Days. BY R. E. HEWITT.

I'll arrange the drawers in my chiffonier,
My gloves shall go there, and my ribbons I'll put all my books in the neatest array, Some of these days—but why not to-day?

I'll write the letter that's waited so long; I'm sure it would please my friend, Annie Strong. To hear from the girls; she is so far

away ! Some of these days—but why not to-day? I'll finish the mending that ought to be

The holes in my stocking—I'll darn every "A stitch in time," my mother would

say; Some of these days—but why not to-day? I'll take the dear Lord as the guide of my youth, And ask for the help of the Spirit of

To lead all my steps in the royal high-

Some of these days-but why not to-day?

THE CLIFF-DWELLERS.

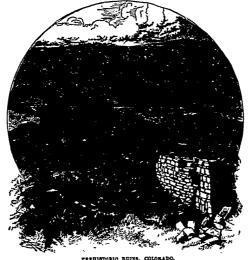
BY THE EDITOR.

In the south-western portion of the United States Territories, beyond the Rio Grande River, is a vast plateau stretching to the base of the Sierra Neradas. Various large streams have cut long canyons through the nearly horizontal strata, in places to a depth of six or seven thousand feet. In the greater part of this region there is little moisture apart from those streams, and a secons a consequence, vegetation is very parse, and the general aspect of the country is that of a semi-casert. Yet there is abundant evidence that at one country is that of a semi caser. Yet there is abundant evidence that at one time it supported a numerous population. "There is scarcely a square mile of the 6,000 examined," writes Professor W. H. Holmes, "that does not furnish evidence of previous occupation by a race totally distinct from the nomadic savages who now hold it, and in many ways superior to_them."

The ruins are almost exclusively stone The ruins are almost excusively stone structures. Brick or wood seldom occurs. They mry be classed, as 10 situation, as follows. (I) Lowland or agricultural dwellings; (2) Cave-dwellings; and (3) Ciff-houses or

fortresses.

Those of the are the chiefly OB iver-bottoms, or the fertile lands near the water. river-bottoms, the fertile lands near the water, without reference to defence. The second class are excavations in the faces of the low bluffs, and are chosen chiefly for conteal-ment and secur-ity. Those of the third class are built high up in steep and in-accessible cliffs, and are evidently places of refuge and strongholds for defence. Durseasons of war and in vasion, familie Were ers probably ent to them for scurity while security . while the warriors went the warrouter to battle, to battle, "and one can readily imagine," says Professor that



PERSISTORIC BUINS, COLORADO.

when the hour of total defeat had come they served as a last resort for a dis-heartened and desporate people." It some cases the ruins give evidence of the well-built and solid walls of a fortress, which must have possessed con-siderable strugglin.

The cave-dwellings are made by dig-ging irregular cavities in the faces of bluffs and cliffs of friable rock, and then walling up the fronts, leaving only small doorways and an occasional small win-

THE CLIFF HOUSES

are of firm, neat masonry, and the manare of firm, nest masonry, and the man-ner in which they are attached or con-nected to the cliffs is simply marvellous. They conform in shape to the floor or roof of the niche or shelf on which they are built, which has been worn away by the _atural erosion of the elements.

Their construction has cost a great deal of inborr, the stones and mortar having been brought for hundreds of feet up the most precipitous places. In many places the larger mortar seams have been chinked with bits of pottery and sandatone. The marks of the mason's pick are as fresh as if made within a few years, and the fine, hard mud mortar, which has been applied with the bare bands, still retains impressions of the minute markings of the skin of the fingers. fingers.

fingers.

The group shown on fourth page is of a vary remarkable character. "It was first observed," says Professor Holmes, from the trail far below, and fully one-fourth of a mile sawy. From this point, by the aid of a field-glass, the aketch was made. So cleverly are the houses illden away in the dark recesses, and so very like the surrounding cliffs in col-

our, that I had almost completed the sketch of the upper house before the tower one was detected. They are at least eight hundred feet above the rower one was detected. They are at least eight hundred feet above the river. The lower four hundred feet is of rough broken alope, the remainder of massive bedded sandstones, full of windworn niches, crevices, and caves."
Under a great ledge or overhauging roof, projecting thirty feet, is the "cliff-dwelling." Its front wall built along the better the very edge of a sheer precipice. The lower house is sixty feet long and fifteen deep. The wall is fourteen feet high The interior is divided into rooms, in which are the remains of beans and corn, and the traces of fire. On the face of which are the remains of beans and corrowd which are the remains of beans and corrowd the control of the contro such a place of resort.

A LARGE CAVE TOWN.

at Rio de Chilly, occurs in a great ledge or bench of an encircling lines of cliffs. The total length of the solidly built portion is 365 feet, with a width of about 10 miles of the control of the cont

namented with very handsome designs, some will hold as much as ten gal-turs. The mak-ers evidently had a considerable imitative ability imitative ability and sense of gro-tesque humour, as many of their wares were capital represen-tations of fowls and the like and the often with like. very comic look. woven fabric and little images. little images, probably for idolatrous use, Idolatrous use, occur. Hierogiyphic or piciure-writing is also found engraved in the rock, or painted with red and white pigmenta A number of weil-shapedakulis have alto been found. Who were the

Who were the cliff - dwellers, and what was their fate? is a



CERT-DWELLING ON THE COLORADO. .